

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 32. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL-
LARS per annum, paid in advance, or
FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this
paper, are, 50 cents for the first inser-
tion of every 15 lines or under, and 25
cents for each continuance; longer ad-
vertisements in the same proportion.

Commission Ware-House.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious
Brick Ware-Houses & Cellars,

For the reception of all kinds of Merch-
andise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage,
and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the
river or to country merchants. Bills and Debts
collected, and punctually remitted. Purchases
made, and generally all BROKERAGE and
COMMISSION BUSINESS transacted.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1817.—tf

AUCTION.

ON the 15th day of August inst. will be ex-
posed to sale TWO LIKELY SLAVES,
a Boy and Girl, about 18 years of age each.
Also a LOT, corner of Main and Mill-streets,
opposite the office of the United States' Branch
Bank in Lexington, highly improved, and ad-
mirably calculated for business. Also a LOT
opposite the University, forty by eighty feet.
A LOT near Fowler's Garden, containing about
one acre. A HOUSE and LOT opposite Mrs.
Long's, containing about three acres. A LOT
on McLean's street. And TWO LOTS of six
acres each, on the road to Henry's Mill,
between the residence of William R. Morton and
Lexington; being a purchase by David Wil-
liamson from the said Morton. This sale will
commence with the Slaves, on the lot first
named, at 12 o'clock; and the residue of the
property will be sold on the premises, pro-
ceeding from place to place in the order named
above. Some of the lots will be divided to
suit purchasers. And at each lot the terms
will be made known.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aus.

Aug. 2.—2t.

7 COPIES WHILKINSON'S MEMOIRS—
Comprised in three large octavo volumes,
with an Atlas of the diagrams and plans illustrative
of the principal battles and military af-
fairs therein treated of, just received, which will
be sold at auction SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August
9th, at 3 o'clock, together with a collection of
other BOOKS, &c.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aus.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—2t.

ON SATURDAY, 23d AUGUST, 1817.
Will be sold AT AUCTION,

On a credit of one and two years,

A LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main
and Cross street, and adjoining the
dwelling of John W. Hunt. There is a front
on Main Cross street of 66 feet, and 134 on
Second street. And at the same time, on a
credit of six and 12 months, A LOT ON
POPLAR ROW, opposite William T. Barry's,
with a front of 33-1/3 feet, on which is a good
stable, carriage house &c. The sale will com-
mence at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aus.

July 19, 1817.—5t

A Young Gentleman,

FROM the Eastward, desirous of remaining
some time in this part of the country, would
undertake the instruction of a few children in
a private family. A line addressed to H. and
left at this office, will be respectfully attended to.

Lexington, Aug. 2—3*

WOOL WANTED

THE Lexington Manufacturing Co. having
contracted to furnish a quantity of coarse
Goods for arming clothing, are in want of COMMON
SHEEP'S WOOL, for which they will pay the highest price in cash. They will purchase FINE WOOL in October or November next. Apply at the said factory.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Aug. 2, 1817.—1m.

HATS!

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HATS
& H. SHAW, at the stand heretofore occupied by
the latter on Main Cross-street, near Mr.
Lanphear's Inn. Retail customers can always
be promptly accommodated to their satisfaction;
and those who wish to purchase by wholesale
will be supplied at the shortest notice.

PILCHER & SHAW.

Lexington, August 2, 1817.—tf

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in a new concern, it be-
comes necessary for me to close all my
former business; therefore, those who have
claims on me will please to call immediately for
a settlement of them, and those indebted to me
are requested to make payment without delay.

HIRAM SHAW.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—tf

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil-
ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle
under the direction of the Agricultural So-
ciety, is at my farm near Lexington, for the con-
venience of those who wish to improve their
breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price;
good pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any ani-
mal of his kind in the state; his calves selling
from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and
from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I
have not heard of a single one of an inferior
description—all are greatly superior to those
by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—4*

Licking Iron Works.

WANTED immediately, a number of Me-
chanics, viz: MILL WRIGHTS, CAR-
PENTERS, MASON'S and BLACKSMITHS,
who understand the building of Furnaces, For-
ges, Grist Mills and Saw Mills. Also, Wood
Choppers, Miners and other kinds of laborers
accustomed to Iron Works.

Also, several men who understand the man-
agement of Oxen, and waggoners who wish to
contract for hauling in Ore, Coal, &c.

Those who may wish to contract will make
immediate application at the Olympian Springs
to JOHN PECK.

Bath county, July 22, 1817.—4*

N. B. CASH will be given for forty or fifty
good yoke of OXEN delivered at the Olympian
Springs.

Auction & Commission Bu- siness.

THE subscriber informs the public, that
he has taken, for a term of years, large
and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late
Kentucky Hotel, where he will attend to the
above business exclusively. All orders and
consignments will be attended to and executed
with punctuality and despatch.

A. LE GRAND,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
Lexington, July 19, 1817.—tf

MERCHANDIZE.

A INVOICE of \$15,000 assorted GOODS,
well selected, on consignment, for sale.—
Apply to TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

August 2, 1817.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, direct from
Ireland, a quantity of

First rate Irish Linens,

Which he will sell by the BOX on a long cre-
dit, at the Philadelphia prices, including
charges from Philadelphia to this place.

CORNELIUS COYLE.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—3*

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership which existed between the
subscribers in the Commission Business, is
this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. M. ROBINSON,
C. COYLE.

Lexington, Aug. 1, 1817.—3

Partnership Dissolved.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore ex-
isting between the subscribers under the
firm of ELISHA J. WINTER & CO. was
dissolved on the 4th instant by mutual consent.
Elisha J. Winter will settle the concerns of the
Partnership.

ELISHA J. WINTER,
THOS. H. PINDELL,

Lexington, July 26, 1817.

THE subscriber offers his STOCK OF
GOODS on hand at very reduced prices for
cash, either wholesale or retail. Country mer-
chants and others will find their interest pro-
ceeding from place to place in the order named
above. Some of the lots will be divided to
suit purchasers. And at each lot the terms
will be made known.

ELISHA J. WINTER.

Lexington, July 26—tf

CHERRY SCANTLING,

WANTED—for which the highest price in
Goods or Cash will be given, by

JOHN STICKNEY,

WHO HIS FOR SALE,

A variety of articles in the

Grocery Line,

AMONG WHICH ARE

A few barrels of West-India COFFEE, and a
quantity of East-India ditto;

Pewter Plates and Dishes, very low by the
quantity;

300 gallons Flax-seed Oil;

Paints and Brushes of every description;

A large quantity of Copal and Spirits of Wine
Varnish.

N. B. Goods bought and sold on commission,
as usual, at his store, Short-street.

August 2, 1817.

J. C. WENZEL,

HAS just received from London, a new as-
sortment of PIANO FORTES, of super-
ior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at
a credit of six and 12 months. A LOT ON
POPLAR ROW, opposite William T. Barry's,
with a front of 33-1/3 feet, on which is a good
stable, carriage house &c. The sale will com-
mence at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

He has so far sold some Piano Fortes, man-
ufactured by the best workmen in Philadel-
phia, elegantly polished, and of the Vienna
construction.

He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of
MAHOGANY VENEERING, of the best Ja-
maica Wood, for Cabinet Makers and VE-
NEERING SAWS.

June 9—tf

NEW GOODS.—Cheapside.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, & CO. have just

received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
and are now opening at the uppermost
house on Cheapside, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens-
Ware, and Groceries, all of which they pledge

themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that

they have ever been brought to this market.

Lexington, April 22—17—tf

NEW GOODS.—For Cash!!

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the
store of THO. E. BOSWELL, & CO. in

Short street, three doors above the Branch
Bank. One hundred and twenty Packages of well-
assorted GOODS, calculated for the market

which they offer for sale by the piece or package
at a small advance on the Philadelphia Auction
prices.

May 16—20—tf

SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit

of 4 and 6 months, the following articles,
which were hid in at reduced prices, at New-
Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order
to close the concern:

30 Crates Queen's Ware, re-packed, break-
age taken out and assort'd

10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy

8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tene-
riffe Wine

4 Barrels Port Wine

12 Boxes Claret, choice quality

6 do. Vin de grane

6 do. Champagne

10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in bags & barrels

10 Barrels Brown Sugar

6000 lbs. Best Green Copperas

25 Boxes Raisins

25 do. French Prunes

20 do. Parmezan Cheese

10 Barrels Mackerel

10 Kegs Scotch Herring

20 do. Pickled Salmon

40 Ton Swedish Iron

500 lbs. German Steel

1 Box Ounce Pine

An Invoice of Hardware

A quantity of Logwood, and 40 barrels Rosin.

Also, 40 Boxes Bakewoods Glass-Ware
cost and carriage.

J. P. SCHATZELL & CO.

February 21.—8*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are

now opening, a large and extensive Assort-
ment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for sale either by Wholesale
or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations hump'ring at his back."

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington City, July 24.

The repose of the world has given a kind of holiday to the newspapers; but, according to what we know of the past, this dormouse state of things cannot be of long duration: if in no other quarter, Spanish America will furnish fresh troubles for the European powers.

Among recent incidents, that of the return of the count de St. Jean d'Angely, to the land of legitimacy, is not the least remarkable. His lady, you know, was said lately to have been arrested and examined by the Bourbon authorities at Paris; and just upon the heel of this arrest, as we had been given to understand for a Bonapartean bias, her husband takes his departure for France. You comprehend the state of parties in that country: the ultra royalists are out of favor; and when Louis XVIII is sufficiently well to take an airing, he chooses to be accompanied by Oudinot, the duke of Reggio, or some other of Bonaparte's old marshals or nobles. I am, from this and other circumstances, led to believe, that Louis has reflected seriously on the present condition of France, and that he finds nothing will secure to her the best talents of her most enlightened sons, but a milder system, and a little more oblivion of the past. He might, to fix himself on the throne, be very willing to strike terror into the minds of the Bonapartans, by such acts as the deaths of Labeaure and Ney; but he cannot view without serious apprehensions the prevailing spirit of emigration among the best generals and the wisest men of the French nation. St. Jean d'Angely is an old and wary politician; and Louis, by recalling him and admitting him into favor, may think to decoy back others. Besides, the ministers in power, who are of the party of the constitutional charter, may find themselves in want of support, and they could no where look for it with more prospect of success, than from such a man as the count Regnault.

You are acquainted with my opinion with respect to the French emigrants in general: I wish them well, and deplore their fate. But I have no idea that they are contented on this side of the Atlantic: the distinguished ones among them, in particular, have been too much accustomed to the noise, the bustle, and splendor of the armies and of Paris, to remain satisfied with our scenes of comparatively still life.

We have London dates to June 9th, but not a word about Mr. Adams. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus act keeps every thing quiet in England; and that suspension will continue until the ministry have found employment for the multitude of dissatisfied people who have been crying for bread.

MacGregor, you will see, has actually taken Amelia Island: but in aping the conduct of great conquerors, he has made himself ridiculous, and complimented his followers as if they were ideots. The capture of Amelia, as a military achievement, is extremely trifling; and when we read the bombast of his proclamation about shields of honor, it is impossible to refrain from laughing. I can tell you, in sober seriousness, there are suspicions as to the game this MacGregor is playing, and he is well watched.

Of a domestic nature, we have nothing new. Mr. Rush and Mr. Crawford are the only cabinet officers here at present. Mr. Crowninshield is at Salem; and as for a secretary of war, we hear not a whisper who he is to be."

FROM A NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT.

It is reported (says the Washington City Gazette) that an important negotiation is about to be undertaken by our government, and that Caesar A. Rodney, John Graham, and Walter Jones, esquires, have been named by the president, for its execution. It is conjectured that their mission will be to some part of the Spanish colonies. This is given as "the rumor of the day."

We have strong reasons to believe, that the above report is well founded. The expediency of such a mission at this period is not to be questioned; but we very much doubt the propriety of permitting it to be known. We allow it, however, to be impossible to guard entirely against the garrulity, the indiscretion or venality of certain federal clerks in Washington, who are as indifferent to the interests of the country, as they are to the reputation and success of the republican administration. Perhaps the government may, in time, become convinced of the imprudence of trusting confidential places to its inveterate adversaries.

That our relations with the different sections of South America must become every day more interesting in the ratio that they become independent of old Spain, and approximate towards our own form of government, must be obvious to the most short-sighted politician. It therefore behoves a provident administration to adopt the most effectual means of becoming better acquainted with the principles and views of those to whom the governments of those provinces have been and are likely to be confided. The monopolizing policy of old Spain, has had for its object, to cut off all intercourse between her possessions in the South and the rest of the world, the more effectually to keep them in ignorance and slavery, and to exclude all the world from the benefit of fair commerce with the richest and the most delightful portion of the globe. The dark clouds which have hitherto overshadowed it, are now fast breaking away, and every day manifests an increasing sympathy in the people of the North in behalf of their brethren in SOUTH AMERICA, and a disposition to in-

crease and strengthen the relations between the two countries.

In what manner and to what extent; with whom and on what grounds, those relations should be formed, between us and the new republics of the South, will form one of the most important and delicate subjects that are likely to be presented to the present administration. Numerous and difficult are the considerations which it involves. It is to be presumed that the Government will be regulated in a great measure by the report of their Commissioners, if, as has been suggested, they are about to send any thither. Viewing their mission in this light, it may be regarded as one of the most important that has ever been instituted by the American Government, requiring, on the part of those to whom it is confided, great industry, prudence, and, as far as possible, a thorough knowledge of the nature and history of mankind. Every reliance may be had on the honor and fidelity of the gentlemen named in the quotation which stands at the head of this article.

MINISTER FROM BUENOS AIRES.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Baltimore, July 25.

MANUEL H. AGUIRRE, representative from the Government of Chili and of Buenos Ayres, to the government of the United States, arrived at Baltimore the 19th of July. Mons. Aguirre is said to be the bearer of important despatches to our Government; is a fine looking young man, apparently about 30 years of age; a relation of General St. Martin, and a merchant of large private fortune. He has resided about two years in London, and speaks the English language tolerably well.

The Government of Buenos Ayres is the most powerful and independent of all the Governments in South America. It has already marched an army of 7000 men, many hundred miles across the Cordilleras, and liberated from the Spanish yoke the provinces of Chili, which may be reckoned the Italy of that Continent. But their energy is said to be the energy of despotism. The most illustrious citizens have been forcibly banished from the country, without definite accusation, or even the form of trial. General Carrera, a gallant and patriotic Chilean officer, has escaped from the dungeon at Buenos Ayres, and has probably joined General Artigas near Monte Video."

We record in our paper the correspondence between Col. Todd and the acting governor, in relation to the office of Secretary of State, with some of the preliminary remarks of the former, to show the improper manner in which Mr. Slaughter has treated that respectable and intelligent gentleman. Not satisfied with having indecorously pushed Col. Todd out of the office of Secretary, under pretence that he had resigned, the acting governor has descended from his station, to misrepresent the transaction, and thus to aid in preventing the election of that independent republican to the legislature, and in ensuring the election of a known federalist. But he has been disappointed in his aim.—[Gaz. Editor.]

Extract from an address of Col. Todd to the People of Franklin.

I had resolved, from the peculiar situation in which I was placed, by the circumstances which occurred during the last fall, between the acting governor and myself, to maintain a rigid silence, not only in relation to those circumstances, but also upon the subject of a new election—I did not intend to advert to the events of that day, because I should disdain to be elevated to public office upon the sympathies rather than the good will of my fellow-citizens; but having just learned that the acting governor has forgotten what was due to his station and our relative situation, I am compelled, in self-defence, to make a complete statement of the facts as they occurred. He has endeavored to circulate the idea that I voluntarily resigned the office of Secretary of State, and to substantiate the assertion has referred to the executive journal then in my possession. A reference to the correspondence between us and the facts attending it, will shew that the acting governor has not given a full account of the transaction. Although I had been selected for a high and responsible station by George Madison, the man of the people, I did not wish to hold on to that station, in opposition to the feelings of those with whom by his death I was accidentally associated.

It was not, however, my intention, voluntarily to abandon the station assigned me by governor Madison, because the acting governor having been also elected by the republican party, I did not know that he would be actuated by political feelings different from those which had influenced the late governor; but as it was possible he might entertain other views, it was the object of my letter to ascertain them, and while I prepared the way for a resignation, at the same time devolved upon him the necessity of intimating his views, and consequently of compelling my resignation. I appeal to the letter which is subjoined, whether this was not its obvious import? It was not intended nor can it be considered a resignation, and yet his letter two days after, affected to regard it as such.—The entry of my resignation in the executive journal was made after the receipt of the acting governor's answer, and was the necessary consequence of the indignation which any man would feel at such abrupt treatment. If, as I contend, and the acting governor now attempts to shew, my resignation bears date from the entry in the executive journal, it will be very difficult to prove that the acting governor in his answer did not misapprehend the purport of my letter; but if I did resign, and that resignation could be established

either by his letter or the official record, why did not the acting governor communicate that fact to the senate last winter, when he nominated Mr. Pope? This course would evidently have better supported his official dignity, than the insidious attempt to injure me, by a statement which does not develop all the facts."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, 19th Oct. 1816.

Sir—As it is possible that you may desire to make an arrangement in relation to the office of Secretary of State, different from that of your predecessor, I pray you to consider me as offering no obstruction to the execution of such an intention, if you should wish to carry it effect.

Not having the honor of a personal acquaintance with your excellency, and the duties of the office rendering it necessary that the Secretary should possess the entire confidence of the executive, I am induced to adopt a measure which enables you to consult your own wishes upon this subject.

At the same time, I wish to be distinctly understood as having no objection to co-operate with your excellency in that office, in the advancement of the interests of our common country, should it be your pleasure that I should remain.

I have the honor to be, with consideration, &c.

C. S. TODD.

His excellency Gov. SLAUGHTER.

Frankfort, Oct. 21st, 1816.

Sir—Your note of the 19th instant, tendering your resignation of the appointment of Secretary of State, is before me. The late melancholy and much lamented dispensation of Providence which has brought me into office, somewhat unprepared, renders my situation more difficult and perplexing than otherwise might have been.

In making the appointment of Secretary of State, my duty to my country as well as to myself, will direct that I should combine in that officer experience with talents.

An unlimited confidence between that officer and the acting chief magistrate appears indispensable—this

last can only have been acquired by a personal acquaintance.

Soily directed by this view of the subject, whilst I decline accepting your farther services in that office, permit me to assure you, sir, that no personal motives have influenced my determination. Accept my unfeigned thanks for your polite attention since I came to this place, and particularly for the mark of confidence in tendering your further services.

I am, sir, with due esteem, your most obedient servant.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER.

Cot. C. S. TODD.

I might enlarge, fellow-citizens, by informing you that I am a native of Kentucky, and born on her generous soil, at a period when she was subject to the predatory incursions of a savage foe; that I have been educated in her republican principles, and that all my property, my interests, hopes and solicitudes are concentrated upon this favorite spot—but I forbear to build my claims to your confidence upon pretensions which might be urged by thousands."

I am your fellow-citizen,

C. S. TODD.

South Frankfort, July 29, 1817.

FROM THE ARGUS.

TO AN IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Having seen a handbill in circulation written by John Pope, charging the editors of the Argus and myself with base slander as respects him, I am induced to lay this matter before the public, and by their decision I am willing to stand or fall. I am no little amused that Mr. Pope should charge me with slandering him when he nowhere in his handbill charges me with falsehood, one of the necessary ingredients which constitute the offence. No, he knew if he had done so, I possess the means of detection. But Mr. Pope himself has resorted to misrepresentation at the very threshold. He says that I have been guilty of prostituting a private letter for the purposes of slander and electioneering. This every person who has read the Argus, knows to be false, and those reasons are sufficient to satisfy any man who makes the path of rectitude his guide. What are those reasons? After receiving Mr. Pope's letter, I was asked in a public company if I had received it. I answered I had. The gentleman then observed, that he had understood that a certain gentleman in Newcastle had said, that he would lay a wager that a candidate here had received a letter from Mr. Pope, holding out inducements to him. I ask every impartial man what was my situation on this occasion as a candidate? I had avowed myself a republican and in favor of a new election; it was stated that I had received a letter from Mr. Pope holding out inducements. What inducements? Why, I suppose to promote his views in opposition to a new election.—What would have been the clamor on this occasion if I had not published this letter? Why, fellow-citizens, you would have said, and very correctly too, we can place no confidence in such a man as Allen; he professes to be a republican and in favor of a new election, but yet he is receiving private letters from John Pope, holding out to him rewards and promises to promote the views of the executive. Can any impartial man read the foregoing reasons and conscientiously say, that he would not publish this letter? No, fellow-citizens, nor would Mr. Pope, if he had made the path of rectitude his guide, and possessed the lamb-like disposition as he

would wish to make you believe in his handbill, be the least dissatisfied at its publication. If Mr. Pope has written nothing that he is unwilling should meet the public eye, why kick and prance at me for publishing it to redeem my standing as a man and a politician? Fellow-citizens, you should not always believe those who sing hallelujahs on the house-top. Mr. Pope knew that he had not acted the part of an honorable man in sending private letters to candidates, and in attempting to influence the county elections, and holding out inducements to them to desert their republican principles and patronize newspapers supporting anti-republican doctrines. These were the reasons why he did not wish his deeds to be made public, lest they should be reproved. No; he would sooner have seen my political damnation irretrievably sealed, than that his own conduct, however improper, should be made public to his injury.—Mr. Pope states in his handbill, that after he had heard that I had given publicity to his letter in Henry county, he authorized me to print it. Strange to tell, that he should authorize me to publish his letter, and as soon as I had done so, that he should let loose his whole artillery of scurrility and abuse at me for doing so! But his letter that he refers to, authorizing me, as he says, to print it, after mentioning his surprise at my giving it publicity, says thus: If, however, you can benefit yourself or the public by the publication of a private letter, you are at liberty to do so. I am not afraid to meet the consequences.

I ask, does the meaning which he conveys by the expressions in his handbill, and that naturally inferable from his letter, agree? To me they do not; for from the expressions in the handbill I should reasonably conclude, that he wrote me expressly for the purpose of having the letter published; but in the letter, after stating his surprise, what does he say? If, however, you can benefit yourself or the public by the publication of a private friendly letter, you are at liberty to do so. I ask, does the most rational inference drawn from the letter justify that in the handbill? The public will decide.

Mr. Pope appears to place considerable stress upon the publication of private friendly letters. I would have that gentleman to know, that there is no man upon earth that regards a private correspondence touching private transactions more sacred than myself; but would any man of generous feelings or sentiments wish the standing of his fellow-man to be sunk on account of secreting a letter written by him? But was this letter of a private nature? No, fellow-citizens, it contains sentiments in which you are all interested, and from a man too who is at the helm of your state affairs; and if it contains sentiments hostile to your rights, that alone was sufficient for me to make it public, without any other reasons. If it does not, why all this noise about it?

Mr. Pope avows himself in his handbill a republican, not only in name, but in fact, which induces me to ask him the following questions:

Were you a republican in fact when you voted against the resolution of the Kentucky Legislature declaring the alien and sedition laws unconstitutional? Or am I mistaken?

Were you a republican in fact when you opposed the measures of the administration in the late war against Great Britain? Or have you turned republican since? If you have, I congratulate you on the change.

Were you a republican in fact when you opposed the measures of the administration in the late war against Great Britain? Or have you turned republican since? If you have, I congratulate you on the change.

Fellow-citizens, my conduct is before you, and as respects myself, I feel a clear conscience, that I have acted correctly; but by your decision I am willing to abide.

C. H. ALLEN.

FROM THE ARGUS.

MORE PROOF.

The following certificate has been sent to us from Clarke county, confirming the statement of Captain Carr in relation to the opinion of John Breckinridge, with respect to a new election.

It further shows that the question which now agitates the state, was made even at the next session of the legislature after the adoption of the constitution, and seems to have been determined by reference to the man who best understood it. As it was a subject of doubt then even by the lieutenant governor himself, how can it now be said, that the constitution is so plain that "human language could not make it plainer?" We know, that more members of the convention than one, have the same impressions; but we have not, as seems to have been done by the enemies of a new election, first ascertained their opinion and then written to them on the subject; because we do not consider their impressions of any more importance than those of other citizens.—What judge ever called a member of the assembly into court to tell what was meant by him when he passed a law? The written law is the guide for the judges, and the written constitution is the guide for the people.

Mr. Campbell, who gives the following certificate, has been blind for eight or nine years, and is remarkable among those who know him for an extraordinary memory.

CLARK COUNTY, JULY, 1817.

Since the election of governor appears to be a matter of doubt with many when it shall be, whether at the next annual election after the death or resignation of the governor, or that the lieutenant governor should act as governor the residue of the time for which the governor was elected, I, in conversation with some persons, mentioned, that I had heard John Breckinridge give his opinion on that subject—and now being called upon, to give a statement, do certify that in Frankfort the next session of the legislature after the formation of our present constitution, I heard a conversation between Col. Alexander Bullitt, then speaker of the senate (lieutenant governor,) Mr. John Breckinridge and others, in which it was asked, whether the lieutenant governor in case of the death of the governor, could serve out the time for which the governor was elected, Mr. Breckinridge smilingly asked Mr. Bullitt, are you alarmed at the thought of becoming governor?—Mr. Bullitt said no; that he aluded to the new constitution. Mr. Breckinridge said, his impression was, he could not, and that his impression was, that it was sufficiently clear by the constitution, that a new election could take place at the succeeding annual elections, after the death of the governor.—Much more was said on the subject which I do not remember now; and as I am a person at present and have been for several years, deprived of sight, my fellow-citizens cannot suppose, that I could have any private views in relating now the conversation that then took place.

John CAMPBELL.

Attest. A. FRAME.

Argus.

Lexington, August 9, 1817.

The President of the United States has appointed JOHN T. MASON, Jr. Esq., Marshal of the District of Kentucky, vice Robert Crocket, Esq. resigned. The republican principles, the integrity and talents of Mr. Mason, are such as to render the appointment creditable to the government, and universally satisfactory to the people of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

On Wednesday last, the annual election in this state, for members of the house of representatives, and one-fourth of the state senators, terminated. We beg leave to remind our republican friends in the other states, that the question which rendered this election unusually interesting, was a question upon the correct decision of which depended the preservation of one of the most precious rights of a free people, the inestimable right of suffrage: it was, whether the people of Kentucky should be governed, for three or four years to come, by an executive of their own choice, or be ruled by a man, who had accidentally become, by the decease of the late Governor MADISON, our acting chief magistrate; but who, according to a sound construction of the constitution, should have continued in power only until the next annual election after a dispensation of Providence had elevated him to the executive chair? The last legislature of Kentucky, regardless of the rights of the people, and unmindful of the sacred fidelity which they owed to those rights, decided that Col. Slaughter, the lieutenant governor elect, should act as governor for the whole term for which the late executive was chosen: and the great body of the people, at the present election, resolved to try whether or not they were to submit to this state of things. The principal test, therefore, required of the candidates for the legislature, was a declaration whether, in case they should be chosen, they would support a law providing for the choice of a new governor and lieutenant governor at the next August election. Last Monday came on the *tug of war*, and *Greek met Turk*. The friends of a new election, and of the people's rights, brought out the best talents of the state; and on the north side of the Kentucky river, the people, by great majorities, have chosen men, whose abilities and standing generally would reflect honor on any section of the union. We have reason to believe, that the people on the south side of Green river have done themselves equal credit, in the selection of good men, and in the support of their rights. Most of the counties in the middle district of the state, have labored under the misfortune of apathy on the subject of a new election, for the want of a few active men to excite a thorough examination of the question. The people of that district are as republican in their sentiments, as the people of any other section of Kentucky; and we doubt not that a short time will find them as much alive to the maintenance of their rights.

The federalists, with Mr. Pope as their chief, have, to man, opposed a new election: they have had but two or three federal candidates; but they have run republicans opposed to a new election; and they have been, reluctantly, aided by the votes of some honest democrats, whom more mature reflection will, we hope, "turn from the error of their ways," and bring back into the fold of democracy. Other pretended republicans, who perhaps sighed for a favorable opportunity to throw themselves into the arms of federalism, without danger to their popularity, have more actively supported the cause of aristocracy; but they must now be convinced that a crooked, dissembling policy, is generally a fatal policy. The people have discarded them: they want a governor of their own choice, and they will have one. The "wicked new election scheme" has spread like an electric spark: a flame has already arisen, which has consumed the popularity of the most powerful of the enemies of a new election: Mr. Mills, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Marshall, and others, have been compelled to seek "dignified retirement;" to content themselves with "the dull pursuits of private life." These facts speak, as in a voice of thunder, to the senatorial adversaries of popular rights, and to the representatives who yet remain on that side of the question in the other house. The progress of the principle of a new election; the mighty torrent of public sentiment; the independent voice of republican Kentucky, cannot be resisted: they will bear down all opposition. We confess that nothing of the nature has ever gratified us so much, as the ardent devotion to principle, to the cause of liberty, which the people of "our own, our native home," have so generally and so nobly displayed on the present occasion. In the language of an eminent son of Kentucky, "may the people forever regard those only as worthy of their confidence, who adhere inflexibly to their rights; and may the people confound those, who aim at power, for the sake of themselves only!"

Election Returns.

FAYETTE COUNTY.
For a new Election. Against a new Election.
SENATE. SENATE.

William T. Barry 1365 Edmund Bullock 492
Lower House. Lower House.

J.C. Breckinridge 1386 Mathews Flournoy 521
John Parker 1369 Henry Payne 469
Thomas T. Barr 1310 James True, Jr. 424

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
Charles S. Todd 664 Jno. J. Marshall 560
George M. Bibb 652 R. R. Taylor 423

JESSAMINE COUNTY.
William Walker 419 John Hawkins 116

In Bourbon county, Jess Bledsoe has been elected to the senate, by a majority of 806 votes over Mr. Garrard; Messrs. Hickman, Baylor and Mitchell to the house; all new election members. Mr. Mills received but 383 votes. In Mason,

Walker Reid and Col. D. Payne have been elected—both in favor of a new election.

In Scott county, Messrs. Johnson and Walls have been elected by a majority of about eight hundred; in Woodford, Messrs. Hunter and Field; in Madison, Messrs. South, Tribble and Woods; in Bath, Col. Thomas Fletcher; in Clarke, Messrs. Lane and Donaldson; in Montgomery, Messrs. Shortridge and Jamison; in Fleming, Messrs. Fleming and Cassidy; in Henry, C. H. Allen and Mr. White; in Gallatin, Major W. O. Butler. All these members are in favour of a new election. In Harrison, the two new election candidates were chosen, as also the one in Nicholas. In Lewis, the candidate against a new election is probably chosen.

Sufficient information is received, to justify us in stating, that in the next house of representatives, there will be a majority, from ten to twenty, of members in favor of a new election. In the elevation of Mr. BARRY and Mr. BLEDSOE to the Senate, the people have a guarantee that their cause will be supported with energy and ability in that body: and we feel no doubt, so unequivocal and decided has been the expression of the public opinion on the subject, that those republican Senators, who have hitherto been opposed to a new election, will feel bound to yield to the will of the people.

It is pretty certain that Mr. PINKNEY will be appointed Minister to London, and Mr. Rush to St. Petersburg. WALTER JONES, Esq. who declines going to South America, will probably be made attorney general of the United States. We understand that Mr. LOWNDES has offered the war department: he will doubtless accept it. Col. R. M. JOHNSON is mentioned in the Washington Gazette as a suitable person to fill it.

SECRETARY POPE—AGAIN. The letter of Mr. Pepe to Mr. Moseley, inserted below, might well be given to the public without comment. Every man will see in it the hand of the Secretary. We imagine that "South the senator of Bath, and also Mason," will bear in mind the free and familiar manner in which Mr. Pope speaks of them, and will "befriend" him in the way in which liberties, and the general conduct of the Secretary, demand. The modesty of the man is conspicuous in every sentence of the letter: he is the great Juggernaut, whom people and senators are required to worship, and in whose favor a venerable citizen is called upon to "give tone to public sentiment." The PEOPLE have already shown how far they are disposed to "befriend" him and his "commanding general;" and we do suppose that by this time, Mr. Pope begins to think, from the "tone of public sentiment," that his appointment as Secretary was not so very "popular in every part of the state," and that "the squibs in the newspapers" from "a few contemptible individuals" have been in accordance with the public sentiment.

FROM THE REPORTER.
MORE INTRIGUE COME TO LIGHT.
"Mount sterling, August 3, 1817."
TO THE EDITORS OF THE REPORTER.
A letter which Mr. Pope wrote to me on the subject of the confirmation of his appointment as Secretary, is here sent to you. My reason for giving publicity to the letter is, that not giving into the political intrigue as anticipated by Mr. Pope, I have been personally abused by his friends in a handbill. Neither did the letter state that it was confidential—and having seen in print another letter written to Mr. Allen, by this Secretary, I conceive it my duty to let the people see with whom they have to contend, that they may be on the alert.

Yours &c.
THOMAS MOSELEY.

DEAR SIR,
You have seen from the public prints that certain exclusive patriots are again annoying and pursuing me with their usual malignity. If I know myself, I have no views incompatible with the happiness of the people of this country, and feel conscious that no man in the state has their liberties and welfare more at heart, or that is more ardently attached to the republican principles of our free government. I have now to appeal to the good sense and justice of my fellow citizens, to sustain me against this personal and most base effort to injure me. Am I to be hunted down merely because some have differed with me on some questions? I have some reason to calculate on your friendship, and have to request you to converse with the people in your County and Bath, and also with the senators, and give such tone to public sentiment as your judgement and feelings may dictate. You are acquainted with South the senator of Bath, and also with Mason. You will oblige me by availing yourself of such opportunities as present themselves to befriend me with senators and people.—Shall not Colonel Slaughter be indulged with a choice of secretary, as well the governors who have preceded him? The governor is responsible for the proper discharge of his executive duties, and should have the right like commanding general to select his aid—the secretary should be the confidential friend of the governor and able to advise him on the most difficult legal and constitutional subjects. I am your friend, JOHN POPE.
Frankfort, November 8th, 1816.

My appointment appears to be popular in every part of the state from which I have heard. These squibs in the newspapers I have no doubt proceed from a few contemptible individuals.

The Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY will preach in the Roman Catholic Church in this town, to-morrow (Sunday) 10th of August, 1817.

Gazette Summary.

The first officer of the U. S. frigate Congress, spoken at sea 24 days from the Balize, informed that that frigate was sent out to obtain satisfaction from Petion for causing an American citizen to be shot.

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.—Captain Pond, arrived at New-York from the Gulf of Mexico, states that the patriot general Terrand, with 2,000 men, had gone over to the royalists, on promise of the king's pardon. General Victoria Guadalupe, with about 300 men, was within 100 miles of Vera Cruz, hemmed in by the Royal armies. General Mina's head-quarters had been at Santa Marina, which place he had fortified and left in it a garrison of about 80 men—the General then proceeded with about 600 men for St. Louis Potosi, his communication with the sea coast being entirely cut off by the Royalists. An army of about 5,000 men was marching against him from La Vera Cruz, and his situation was considered perilous.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette says:—"The reported desertion of 2 or 3,000 Spanish Patriots, and the capture of general Mina, are possible, but we think not very probable occurrences."

From Amelia Island we learn, that the prospects of McGregor are no longer flattering. He did not push to St. Augustine, while the royalists were panic-struck, and flying before him; he will not so easily gain the possession of that fortress; his followers are becoming dissatisfied; while the inhabitants of Florida are taking the alarm from the misconduct of his outposts; and the planters are petitioning the officers of the American government on the frontier, for permission to bring their negroes into our territory for safety. A letter from Fernandina says:—"I fear the patriots will fail in their laudable scheme; they have no force. There is at present a restlessness among the people under their flag—some outrages having been committed by their outparties. There was a sale here to-day of 31 slaves seized 4 days ago. They were seized, tried, condemned and sold in that time. These proceedings injured the cause, and should they not receive large reinforcements, I fear they will have to abandon the place. The consequences of such an event are much to be dreaded."

News from Paris to the 12th of June, states that France was in a state of general tranquillity.

The Buenos Ayrean brig Patriota, com. Taylor, lying at anchor under Old Point Comfort in the Chesapeake, has been deserted by all but ten of her men and the officers—short allowance was the pretext. Mitchell, the noted pirate in the Gulf of Mexico, has been shot by a U. S. military detachment below New-Orleans, but not mortally wounded. He had just sunk a ship with 80 souls on board, and goods were found in the swamps and woods near Lake Ponchartrain. The Franklin, Vesuvius and Washington steam boats have arrived at Orleans from Shippingport.—Davis has been found guilty of the murder of the pedlar near Mount Sterling, and is to be hung on the 23d inst. The Mississippi convention have accepted the terms of congress, and are engaged in framing a state constitution.

General McGregor has decreed a shield of honor to be worn on the left arm of every individual who assisted him in the reduction of Amelia Island; the shield to be round, 4 inches in diameter, made of red cloth, with a suitable motto, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, embroidered in gold for the officers, in yellow silk for the men. It is this ridiculous "king of great conquerors," that our Washington correspondent justly censures as disgraceful to McGregor.

Dr. Sanderson, of the Mississippi Territory, has lately been murdered in Barren county, by a man of the name of John Hamilton, and robbed of 8 or 10 thousand dollars. Hamilton has been committed for trial; he was seen with some of the bank notes described in a memorandum which was found in Dr. Sanderson's hat, under the lining.

A vessel bound from Philadelphia to the town of Mobile, full of French passengers, has been cast on a shoal on the east side of Mobile bay; and those persons owe their preservation to the active exertions of lieut. Beale, commander of fort Bowyer, and capt. Bourke, late of the United States army, who, accompanied by four soldiers, in a frail skiff, encountered a heavy sea, at great hazard of their lives, and succeeded in conveying them all to the shore.—These Frenchmen were on their way to take possession of a tract of land granted to them by the United States, on the Alabama river, and are under the direction of Col. PARMENTIER.

The fellow by the name of Shotwell, who had the notes of a pretended bank at Natchez, struck at Baltimore, has been caught below New-Orleans, and sent to that city in confinement.

There is a law in force in Louisiana, that no citizen of the other states shall be permitted to become a citizen of that state, unless he will report his name, age, business, and state from which he came, to the judge of the court, and state where he intends to reside.

Walter Wright and Benjamin Bingham have been lately apprehended in Augusta (Mass.) for attempting to pass, at the bank in that place, a bill, purporting to have been issued by the United States Bank at Philadelphia, payable at the Branch in New York, for \$1,000.—This bill is said to be of the same description as the one passed a short time before at the Saco Bank. Wright had previously on the same day, passed a bill of the Niagara Bank at Buffalo, N. Y. for \$100, which, upon close examination,

was discovered to have been altered from a \$10. They were committed for trial.

MR. COBBETT.—Sir Richard Phillips, the independent editor of the London Monthly Magazine, pays a just tribute of respect to this celebrated writer, General Mathew, a member from Ireland, in a late debate, (of May 20) in the House of Commons, also compliments him highly, whilst he reproaches the British oligarchs with the tyranny produced by their timidity and credulity—they were disposed to fear every thing and believe any thing. Any story of plots and air-guns they would swallow as cordial.—*Columbian*.

CINCINNATI, JULY 28.
MAIL ROBBER.

JOHN P. HUSTON was apprehended at the Cincinnati Hotel in this place, on Friday last, and committed to prison, in consequence of an advertisement received by the Post Master here from Mr. Nicholas Day, Post Master at New-Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pa., charging the said Huston with having repeatedly robbed the mail in the months of February, March, April, May and June, while clerk in the office and store of Mr. Day, and offering one hundred dollars for his detection.

PARIS, (Ky.) JULY 30.
SHOCKING AFFAIR.—Three young men, viz. Wm. Sanders, Abram Harter and John Rozier, started from the house of James Coons, at Ruddell's mill in this county, on the evening of the 24th inst. to take a squirrel hunt. As they proceeded along the lane of Mr. Coons, Sanders being about 22 paces behind Harter, stopped and said, Harter let us shoot mark at each other. Harter replied well; upon which they presented their guns, and dreadful to relate, Sanders received Harter's ball through his left breast and instantly expired. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Sanders, on the next day, and reported that the murder was accidental. Sanders was lately from Baltimore. Young and incautious gunners, this is a serious admonition for you, to take care how you trifle with guns!

A meeting of a number of citizens was held at Sanders, on the 1st of August pursuant to public notice:

Robert Wickliffe esq. was appointed chairman.

Thomas T. Barr secretary—

After an address from Wm. T. Barry Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That William T. Barry, Samuel H. Woodson, Thomas T. Barr, Joseph C. Breckinridge and Robert Wickliffe be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to prepare and report at the new market house in Lexington, at the next court day, the plan of a constitution of a society for the support and encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

Resolved, that the citizens of this county be requested to attend at the new market house in Lexington, on the next court day precisely at 11 o'clock, to receive the report of the aforesaid committee, and that the proceedings of this day be inserted in the town newspapers.

Attest, THOS. T. BARR, Sec'y.

DIED—On the 28th July, at the house of John Brown, Esq. in Frankfort, Mrs. MARGARETTA VARICK, late of New-York, after a short but severe illness.

AT A CALLED MEETING
Of the Board of Trustees for the Town of Lexington, held at the Courthouse in said Town, on Monday, July 18, 1817.

RESOLVED, That David Hardisty, the present clerk of the market of the town of Lexington be, and is hereby directed, to remove or have removed the market scales, in the old market house, to the upper market house, on Water-street, called the Water-street market house, on or before the sixteenth day of September next ensuing; and that the said clerk of the market be, and is hereby directed to proclaim in the newspapers of the town aforesaid, and otherwise, that market will be opened on the morning of Wednesday the seventeenth of September next ensuing, in the said Water-street market house, under the present market laws, and to be governed by the said market rules of the town aforesaid, in every particular.

Be it further resolved, That said David Hardisty be, and is hereby directed to superintend said Water-street market house as clerk of said market.

Resolved, That when the committee of the citizens appointed to superintend the building of the market house on Water-street, between Mill and Cross-streets, shall notify the clerk of the market, that the market house is ready to open a market therein, that he shall immediately procure scales and weights for the use of said market; and make publication in all the newspapers in this town, and otherwise, that markets will from that time be held in said market house on every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter under the present laws regulating the market.

Resolved, That no market is to be held in said market house previous to the seventeenth of September next.

ROBT. MEGOWAN, Clk'r.

August 9-3.

Tammany Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the SON'S OF TAMILMAN or BRETHREN OF THE COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam on Wednesday evening next, precisely at the going down of the Sun. DAVID J. AYRES, Sec. Month of Fishes 9th, Y. D. 325.—1

CONCERT.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst. at Capt. J. Postlethwait's, the lovers of harmony may expect to be entertained, with a Concert of VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. The pieces will be chosen, and it is expected will give general satisfaction. Particulars in bills on that day.

Aug. 9-1t JOHN JONES.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER's Book Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy, Bradford's Kentucky Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817.

3-51* ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by William Finch in Woodford County, near Sublett's Ferry, one SORREL HORSE, three years old, 14 hands high, star in his forehead and one white foot, no brands or other marks perceptible.

WILLIS FIELD, Jr.

A copy. Attest,

JOHN MCKINNEY, Jr. c. w. c.

August 9-3* Lexinton, Aug. 9-3.

ESTRAY.

Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and

COARSE HORSE HAIR & COWS TAILS,

at the Auction and Commission Store of

A. LEGRAND.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—4

ALEX. PARKER & SON,

Have just imported from Philadelphia,

AND now opening at their Store in

LITERARY.

THE Subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, *A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, and also give *Lessons on the Mathematics*. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P.M. every day in the week, except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The Female part of his School shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.
Lexington, March 16. —tf

PENMANSHIP.

"Ars artuum omnium conservatrix."

MR. HOWARD, having taught the art of Penmanship in some of the first schools and academies in the United States with success, has now the honor of tendering his services to the inhabitants of Lexington. His mode being on the improved Analytical System, ensures facility and elegance of hand, in a short space of time, and demonstrates that the art is worthy of the rank it holds in the circles of polite and useful knowledge. The usual tedious and unsatisfactory methods of instruction are thereby obviated. The art is resolved into its pure original principles agreeably to the nicest discriminations of good taste, and calculated to restrain those deviations of caprice so imminent to the elegance and utility of writing.

Mr. H. engages to teach the whole routine of the art to young ladies and gentlemen in thirty-six lessons, of two hours each, for ten dollars.

Specimens of the improvement of pupils may be seen at Mrs. Howard's Seminary and at Mr. Aldridge's Academy.

A morning class for young gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock. Evening class for young ladies from 4 to 6 o'clock.

N. B. Stenography or short hand taught on the same conditions.

Mulberry-street, June 28, 1817.

A CARD.

JOHN DAREAC, professor of dancing, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for this season only, at his own Ball Room; where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing, in all its various branches, with new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Dareac, or at Mr. Giron's Confectionery store, Mill-street.

15 Days of tuition Fridays and Saturdays: the quarter composed as formerly, of 18 days or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

Lexington, April 30—20—tf

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Pages, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pittance, and greatly aid the important manufacturers of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. —48—tf

ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.—The subscriber has erected a large Bake-house at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz.: Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of Loaf Bread—Such of the citizens who please to favour them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Main Cross streets, and at the house of B. Blount on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2—tf

YEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of YEST fresh and fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every day at the Alluvion Mills.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2—tf

STILLS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry on the SPINNING BUSINESS, as usual.

Two or three Journeymen Timers would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. —7—tf

BRADFORD & WILSON,
BOOK BINDERS.

HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12.—tf

THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source: on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to which that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no clearer and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and taste may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

December 27, 1816.—52—tf

SILVER PLATING—DAVID J. SAYER,

respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the Silver Plating Business in all its branches, at the old stand not door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance—He has and intends keeping on hand, an elegant assortment of Plated Bridles, Bits, Stirrup Irons, Carriage & Harness Mountings, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call—All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

June 23—tf

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely NEW, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greater, superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford.

THE IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS,
Lexington, December 21, 1816. —53—tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber will apply to the county court of Nicholas, Ky. at their next OCTOBER TERM, for leave to lay off a town on his land at the Lower Blue Licks, agreeably to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided.

WM. BARTLETT.
May 31, 1817.—June 9—3m*

CARDING & FULLING,

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woollens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

Aug. 15, 1816. —34—tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

The subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and with the best DIPPED and MOULD CANDLES. Commissaries, Contractors and Merchants, who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES and POT ASHES, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814.

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

FOR SALE, the HOUSE & LOT on Market-street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian church, and third above the Episcopalian. For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 1½ miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. —16—tf

NOTICE.—72½ acres of FIRST RATE LAND; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

Dec. 14. —51—tf

W. M. TODD.

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

FOR SALE, the HOUSE & LOT on Market-street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian church, and third above the Episcopalian. For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 1½ miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. —16—tf

NOTICE.—72½ acres of FIRST RATE LAND; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

Dec. 14. —51—tf

W. M. TODD.

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

NOTICE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres